

SPANISH PILOT TO SINK A TRANSPORT.

Infernal Machine Found on Board the Steamer Port Victor.

SHE WAS TWO DAYS AT SEA

Mysterious Box Discovered on the Main Deck Near Cabin Door.

By an accident most fortunate the Government transport Port Victor was saved from the destructive effects of a huge infernal machine, containing thirty pounds of gun-cotton and dynamite—the work of a Spanish spy.

The Port Victor had been at sea ten days before Captain Brickley discovered the contrivance on the deck. As it worked by a time clock, the time for the explosion had not arrived. How near to destruction the ship came cannot be told, as the machine was hurled overboard the moment its true character was ascertained.

The facts came to the Army Building yesterday in a letter from Captain Brickley, the commander of the Port Victor.

The vessel was fitted out and loaded at the Mallory pier. She is a refrigerating ship, designed primarily for the carrying of meats and perishable supplies, with a small capacity for the accommodation of troops. The Port Victor left New York July 12 for Tampa. What happened is graphically related in Captain Brickley's letter.

The Infernal Machine Discovered.
On the 14th, when the vessel had been at sea for two days, Captain Brickley noticed a box on the main deck, near the cabin. It was a small wooden box, eighteen inches by twelve inches in size, and eight inches deep. The captain wondered why this box had been left on deck. He examined it carefully. There was no name on it, and no marks of any kind. The steward, Henry B. Schiller, was called.

"Whose box is that?" inquired the captain.

"I don't know, sir," replied the steward.

"I have had no directions regarding it." The captain concluded that he would examine the box himself. A thorough scrutiny of the ship had been made half an hour before the anchor was weighed, and the presence of a strange box on deck excited the officer's suspicions.

On opening the box it was found to consist of an outer shell 1 1/2 inches thick, lined with lead, and a smaller inner box, another box, not so perfect in make. More caution was used in the handling of this second box. The lid of the inner box was attached to a clock mechanism, while at the bottom lay a mass of what the captain believed to be gun-cotton and dynamite.

An army officer, who is an expert in explosives, was aboard. He examined the contents of the box and a package of dynamite, sufficient to have wrecked the ship.

Tossed Into the Sea.
Captain Brickley, satisfied that it was an infernal machine, lifted it in his arms, carried it to the bulwarks and heaved it into the sea. Not knowing when the time mechanism might explode the explosives were thrown to sea from the deck. The ship's crew, who were loading the vessel, were not aware of the danger.

The attempt was evidently not made until the loading had been almost completed. It is supposed that the owner of the box saw he could not go down to the hold without attracting attention, so dropped it into the sea.

The occurrence was reported to Washington, and the secret service men were immediately put upon the case. The authorities believe that a Spanish spy did the work, but have small hope of discovering the culprit, as there is no clue upon which to act. The only clue is a letter, which had charge of the loading, are known, however, and through them there is a remote possibility that the man who threw the box into the sea may be traced.

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MONKEYS' EYES.
They are Shifty, and the Animals Will Not Gaze on Man.

"One of the most difficult brutes to photograph is the monkey," said a man in New York who has been successful in taking the pictures of all sorts of animals and birds. "You may try as much as you like, but you will never succeed in making a monkey look straight into the centre of a camera even for a second. Its glance always shifts off to one side or the other. No matter how you catch your eye full or fix the eye upon the camera, the monkey will never look at the camera. It is a fact that a monkey cannot look at a camera any more than it can a human being."

"Take a dog's head in your two hands and look into its eyes. The beast will remain in your gaze, but for long periods, for the contemplation of human intelligence distresses all animals. But it is not so with the monkey. Hold its head as patiently as you please between your hands and it will cast its eyes up to the ceiling and keep on blinking or cast them down to the floor as if asleep, or twist them around in a most absurd fashion to look over one side or the other, but never, even in passing by it, will it catch yours."

However, if that were true, they are very inquisitive, and if I were to leave my camera unguarded for ten minutes in a room containing a monkey, the monkey would be busy taking photographs of the other half."—Washington Star.

THERE is to be a great sentimental song out this week in the Musical Supplement of the Sunday Journal. It is written and arranged by Mr. Maimon, a classic versatile man who has made his name in the Casino Road Garden. particular item calls attention to the sentimental vein, his "I Jilly Best" is herewith cited as a sample. All of his songs are laden with interest, and none of them quality better than the Journal's.

"I will be issued with the Sunday Journal. It is a collection of popular songs, not complete without it, and wherever you will hear it sung. During the last year the song series issued by the Journal has reached such a phenomenal success that requests are being made to publish the collection in book form."

FACE TO DEATH IN A LADDER CHASM.

E. F. Pope, of Illinois. Made a Ladder of His Suspenders.

HE CLIMBED TO SAFETY.

Was Wrecked in a Mountain Stream, with Granite Cliffs Towering Above Him.

Seattle, July 23.—A ladder improvised from a pair of suspenders and a few twigs was the means of escape of E. F. Pope, of McLean, Ill., from almost certain death in Alaska. His inventive genius came to his aid only after he had been imprisoned three days and three nights on a narrow ledge in a canyon of Low River, one of the tributaries of Copper River. Below him was the swift mountain stream, while above was a granite cliff 1,500 feet high. He is now at Juneau, little the worse for his experience.

The story of his adventure was brought to this city by F. S. Hildreth, a New York man. Early in March Pope attempted to reach the head waters of Copper River, but in the Tazulena his boat was upset and he lost his outfit. Returning to Baldes he was employed by the United States officers as a packer for the Government expedition.

The last week in May he and a party of six men, on the head waters of the Low River, thirty-six miles from Baldes. The stream has never been surveyed, and the party ignorant of its dangers, started to float down on the raft.

At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, May 27, they reached a canyon, through which the stream shot with great speed. Each side the cliffs rose hundreds of feet. For at least two miles the adventurers dived over the edge of the canyon. The raft, ending in a sixteen-foot fall, over the raft and, a moment later, broke in two.

When Pope came to the top the soldiers had disappeared and he succeeded in reaching a ledge on the right bank. It was only a few feet from the edge of the cliff, and he was able to get a better foothold. Upon reaching the top he was completely exhausted and laid there many hours.

Just above him was a clump of bushes. By means of a ladder made of the bushes and his suspenders he climbed from rock to rock until he reached a point 100 feet above the water. He hid in the bushes, and when the soldiers came he was able to get a better foothold. Upon reaching the top he was completely exhausted and laid there many hours.

The next day he reached Baldes, and to his surprise found the soldiers unharmed. They had been waiting for him at the stream 200 feet below Pope, and thought him drowned. Pope is expected to reach Seattle on the next steamer.

A SISTER'S LOVE.
Her Sweet Influence Saved a Volunteer from Temptation.

A number of interested spectators were watching the parting between a young soldier and a girl that took place on a street corner in Clifton the other evening. The soldier's uniform showed him to be a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, who had been home on a furlough. The conversation proved that it was the soldier's sister who was giving her brother some good advice, three young men came along and after shaking hands with the soldier, they went on to the street and drank with them. The girl began to protest, but her brother good-naturedly told his friends to wait up the street and he went on.

The sister now began to reproach him, and ended by asking him for the sake of her mother to see the opposite side of the street. The soldier at last agreed, and his sister then said she would stay until the soldier came and see him off. The soldier, who was taken at the girl's words, and said he would go and explain to his friends. He had just returned when the girl came along, so he said his sister and was off. The girl had an odd look on her face, but she walked up a side street and disappeared from view.

A few minutes later on came the soldier again, who had only ridden one square. His waiting "pals" joined him, and they crossed the street and went into a saloon. The girl, who had evidently been waiting for him, now appeared from behind a tree and went in pursuit. A moment later the spectators saw the girl come out leading by the arm the soldier, who was absolutely trying to explain. When the next car came along the soldier boarded it this time for good.—Philadelphia Record.

MATrimonIAL STATISTICS.
Interesting Data Furnished by the Registrar General.

Widowers are more inclined to marry than bachelors. Widows are more inclined to marry than spinsters. Both facts are eloquent in favor of the comparative advantages of matrimony. For one bachelor married between the ages of fifty and fifty-five, there were twenty-five widows of the same age. These are marriages out of equal numbers of each class; the actual number of bachelors is twenty-five, and the number of widows is only in proportion as they exceed by seven to one the actual number of widowers living at these ages.

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X-RAY PLANT SAVES MANY BRAVE LIVES ON THE ARMY HOSPITAL SHORE OFF.

Surgeons Look Upon It as Indispensable in the Warfare of To-day.

SUPERSEDES THE PROBE.

Modern Rifle Bullets Travel Too Far After They Strike to Be Otherwise Traced.

men in Cuba, the Relief sailed with only about half of the cots occupied. Major Torney, in command of the boat, explains this by saying that the Relief is exclusively a surgical ship, and that the antiseptic precautions necessary to insure the proper healing of the wounds would be vitiated if fever or dysentery patients were taken on the boat.

The 125 men brought to New York by the Relief constitute the last batch of surgical troops that remained in Cuba. They were the men who received the worst injuries, which, Major Torney says, accounts for the number of deaths which have occurred since the vessel left Cuba. When the Relief has landed her wounded it is expected that she will be again sent South, but whether to Cuba or Porto Rico is unknown.

X-Ray Apparatus Invaluable.
With the exception of those whose wounds preclude recovery—and there are not many—all the patients on the Relief are doing well. The cases are regarded as being the most interesting yet brought to this country, and the vessel's surgeons have been fairly besieged by medical men, who wanted to study the effects of gunshot injuries and judge of the diagnostic value of the X-ray in war service.

The medical staff of the Relief is a unit in saying that the X-ray apparatus has been invaluable. They say that, except for minor wounds, it has practically abolished the probe, and thereby renders the work of the surgeon both more rapid and more accurate. Dr. Gray, the Government expert, who accompanied the Relief both to Cuba and to Porto Rico, regards the outfit as absolutely indispensable in warfare. Owing to the exceedingly high velocity of the modern rifle bullets and the great penetration of the same, it is impossible to locate a bullet in the body, either symptomatically or by inspection. To probe for the bullet would often inflict more injury than to leave it alone, even if it were always possible to probe. A Mauser bullet which hits a man in the shoulder is quite likely to lodge in the bone, and the only way to find it is by the X-ray. It is almost impossible to locate a bullet in the body, either symptomatically or by inspection. 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